[No *STAMPED PAPER* to be had.]

December 17, 1765. THE [NUMB. 1.]

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTEER; JOURNAL.

To contain the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

The united Voice of all His Majeſty's *free* and *loyal* Subjects in AMERICA,---- *LIBERTY* and *PROPERTY*, and NO *STAMPS*.

N. YORK *Gaz.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, the 29th Day of November, 1765.

THIS Houſe, ſincerely devoted, with the warmeſt Sentiments of Affection and Duty to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government; inviolably attached to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Succeſſion; and with Minds deeply impreſſed by a Senſe of the preſent and impending Misfortunes on the People of this Province; eſteem it their indiſpenſable Duty to their Conſtituents, to Themſelves, and to Poſterity, to come to the following RESOLUTIONS, reſpecting their moſt eſſential Rights and Liberties, and the Grievances under which they labour, by Reaſon of ſeveral late Acts of Parliament.

I. RESOLVED, That His Majeſty's Subjects in this Province owe the ſame Allegiance to the Crown of GREAT-BRITAIN, that is due from His Subjects born there.

II. THAT His Majeſty's Liege Subjects in this Province, are intitled to all the inherent Rights and Liberties of His natural born Subjects within the Kingdom of GREAT-BRITAIN.

III. THAT the inhabitants of this Province appear alſo to be confirmed in all the Rights afore-mentioned, not only by their Charter, but by an Act of Parliament of the 13th GEORGE II.

IV. THAT is is inſeparably eſſential to the Freedom of a People, and the undoubted Right of ENGLISHMEN, that no Taxes be impoſed on them but with their own Conſent, given perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives.

V. THAT the People of this Province are not, and, from their local Circumſtances, cannot be, repreſented in the Houſe of Commons of GREAT-BRITAIN. And farther, That, in the Opinion of this Houſe, the ſeveral Powers of Legiſlation in AMERICA were conſtituted, in ſome Meaſure, upon the Apprehenſion of this Impracticability.

VI. THAT the only Repreſentatives of the People of this Province are, Perſons choſen therein by themſelves; and that no Taxes ever have been, or can be, conſtitutionally impoſed on them, but by the Legiſlature of this Province.

VII. THAT all Supplies to the Crown being free Gifts of the People, it is unreaſonable and inconſiſtent with the Principles and Spirit of the BRITISH Conſtitution, for the People of GREAT-BRITAIN to grant to His Majeſty the Property of the People of this Province.

VIII. THAT Trial by Jury, is the inherent and invaluable Right of every BRITISH Subject in this Province.

IX. THAT the late Act of Parliament, intituled, "*An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, on the* BRITISH *Colonies and Plantations in* AMERICA," &c. by impoſing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this Province; and the ſaid Act and ſeveral other Acts, by extending the Juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, beyond its ancient Limits; have a manifeſt Tendency to ſubvert the Rights and Liberties of the People of this Province.

X. THAT the Duties impoſed, by ſeveral late Acts of Parliament, on the People of this Province, will be extremely burthenſome and grievous, and, from the Scarcity of Gold and Silver, the Payment of them abſolutely impracticable.

XI. THAT, as the Profits of the Trade of the People of this Province ultimately center in GREAT-BRITAIN, to pay for the Manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all the Supplies granted there to the Crown: And beſides, as every Individual in this Province, is as advantageous at leaſt to GREAT-BRITAIN, as if he were in GREAT-BRITAIN; and as they pay their full Proportion of Taxes for the Support of His Majeſty's Government here (which Taxes are equal, or more, in Proportion to our Eſtates, than thoſe paid by our Fellow-Subjects in GREAT-BRITAIN upon their's); it is unreaſonable, for them to be called upon, to pay any farther Part of the Charges of the Government there.

XII. THAT the Aſſemblies of this Province have, from Time to Time, whenever Requiſitions have been made by His Majeſty, for carrying on military Operations, either for the Defence of themſelves, or that of AMERICA in general, moſt chearfully and liberally contributed their full Proportion, of Men and Money, for theſe Services.

XIII. THAT, though the Repreſentatives of the People of this Province had equal Aſſurances and Reaſons, with thoſe of the other Provinces, to expect a proportional Reimburſement, of thoſe immenſe Charges they had been at, for His Majeſty's Service, in the late War, out of the ſeveral parliamentary Grants for the Uſe of AMERICA; yet, they have obtained only their Proportion of the firſt of thoſe Grants; and the ſmall Sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-five Pounds Sterling received ſince.

XIV. THAT notwithſtanding, whenever His Majeſty's Service ſhall, for the future, require the Aids of the Inhabitants of this Province, and they ſhall be called upon for that Purpoſe in a Conſtitutional Way, it ſhall be their indiſpenſable Duty, moſt chearfully and liberally, to grant to His Majeſty, their Proportion, according to their Ability, of Men and Money, for the Defence, Security, and other Public Services of the BRITISH AMERICAN Colonies.

XV. THAT the Reſtrictions on the Trade of the People of this Province, together with the late Duties and Taxes, impoſed on them by Acts of Parliament, muſt neceſſarily greatly leſſen the Conſumption of BRITISH Manufactures amongſt them.

XVI. THAT the Increaſe, Proſperity, and Happineſs of the People of this Province, depend on the full and free Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties; and on an affectionate Intercourſe with GREAT-BRITAIN.

XVII. THAT the Readineſs of the Colonies to comply with His Majeſty's Requiſitions, as well as their Inability to bear any additional Taxes, beyond what is laid on them by their reſpective Legiſlatures, is apparent, from ſeveral Grants of Parliament, to reimburſe them Part of the heavy Expences they were at in the late War in AMERICA.

XVIII. THAT it is the Right of the BRITISH Subjects of this Province, to petition the King, or either Houſe of Parliament.

ORDERED,

THAT theſe VOTES and RESOLUTIONS be printed, and made publick, that a juſt Senſe of Liberty, and the firm Sentiments of the Loyalty, of the Repreſentatives of the People of this Province, may be known to their Conſtituents, and tranſmitted to Poſterity.

BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE,
PETER MANIGAULT, SPEAKER.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 29th Day of November, 1765.
THOMAS FARR, jun. Clerk.

From the VOTES *of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

MARTIS, 29 *Die* OCTOBRIS, *A. D.* 1765.
In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES.

ACCORDING to the order of the day, there being a very full Houſe, the following draft, which had been laid on the table, was *particularly* conſidered, and thereupon *Voted*,

Whereas the juſt rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects of this province, derived to them from the Britiſh conſtitution, as well as the Royal Charter, have been lately drawn into queſtion: In order to aſcertain them, the Houſe *unanimouſly* came into the following RESOLVES:

1. *Reſolved*, That there are certain eſſential rights of the Britiſh conſtitution of Government, which are founded in the law of God and nature, and are the common rights of mankind----Therefore,

2. *Reſolved*, That the inhabitants of this province are *unalienably* to thoſe eſſential rights in common with all men: And that no law of ſociety can, conſiſtent with the law of God and nature, diveſt them of thoſe rights.

3. *Reſolved*, That no man can juſtly take the property of another without his conſent: And that upon this original principle the right of repreſentation in the ſame body, which exerciſes the power of making laws for levying taxes, which is one of the main pillars of the Britiſh conſtitution, is evidently founded.

4. *Reſolved*, That this *inherent* right, together with all other eſſential rights, liberties, privileges and immunities, of the people of Great-Britain, have been fully confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, and by former and later acts of parliament.

5. *Reſolved*, That his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, are, in reaſon and common ſenſe, entitled to the ſame extent of liberty, with his Majeſty's ſubjects in Britain.

6. *Reſolved*, That by the declaration of the Royal Charter of this province, the inhabitants are entitled to all the rights, liberties and immunities of free and natural ſubjects of Great-Britain, to all intents, purpoſes and conſtructions whatever.

7. *Reſolved*, That the inhabitants of this province appear to be entitled to all the rights aforementioned, by an Act of Parliament 13th of GEORGE II.

8. *Reſolved*, That thoſe rights do belong to the inhabitants of this province, upon principles of *common juſtice*; their anceſtors, having ſettled this country at their *ſole expence*; and their poſterity having conſtantly approved themſelves moſt loyal and faithful ſubjects of Great-Britain.

9. *Reſolved*, That every individual in the colonies, is as advantageous to Great-Britain, as if he were in Great-Britain, and held to pay his full proportion of taxes there: And as the inhabitants of this province pay their full proportion of taxes, for the ſupport of his Majeſty's government *here*, it is unreaſonable for them to be called upon, to pay any part of the charges of the government *there*.

10. *Reſolved*, That the inhabitants of this province are not, and never have been, repreſented in the parliament of Great-Britain: And that ſuch a repreſentation *there*, as the ſubjects in Britain do actually and rightfully enjoy, is *impracticable* for the ſubjects *in* America:---And further, That in the opinion of this Houſe, the ſeveral ſubordinate powers of legiſlation in America, were conſtituted, upon the apprehenſions of this *impracticability*.

11. *Reſolved*, That the *only* method, whereby the conſtitutional rights of the ſubjects of this province, can be ſecure, conſiſtent with a ſubordination to the ſupreme power of Great-Britain, is by the continued exerciſe of ſuch powers of government as are granted in the Royal Charter, and a firm adherance to the privileges of the ſame.

12. *Reſolved*, As a juſt concluſion from ſome of the foregoing reſolves, That all acts made, by any power whatever, other than the General Aſſembly of this province, impoſing taxes on the inhabitants are infringements of our *inherent* and *unalienable* rights as *men* and *Britiſh ſubjects*; and render void the moſt valuable declarations of our Charter.

13. *Reſolved*, That the extenſion of the powers of the Court of Admiralty within this province, is a moſt violent infraction of the right of trials by juries.----A right, which this Houſe upon the principles of their *Britiſh anceſtors*, hold moſt dear and ſacred, it being the only ſecurity of the lives, liberties and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects here.

14. *Reſolved*, That this Houſe owe the ſtricteſt allegiance to His Moſt Sacred Majeſty King GEORGE the Third: That they have the greateſt veneration for the parliament: And that they will, after the example of *all* their predeceſſors, from the ſettlement of this country, exert themſelves to their utmoſt in ſupporting his Majeſty's authority in the province, ---in promoting the true happineſs of his ſubjects; and in enlarging the extent of his dominion.

Ordered, That all the foregoing reſolves be kept in the records of this Houſe; that a juſt ſenſe of liberty, and the firm ſentiments of loyalty, may be tranſmitted to poſterity.

NEW-YORK, November 4.

The late extraordinary and unprecedented Preparations in Fort-George, and the ſecuring of the Stamped Paper in that Garriſon, having greatly alarmed and diſpleas'd the Inhabitants of this City, a vaſt Number of them aſſembled laſt Friday Evening in the Commons, from whence they marched down the Fly, (preceeded by a Number of Lights) and having ſtop'd a few Minutes at the Coffee-Houſe, proceeded to the Fort Walls, where they broke open the Stable of the L----t G------r, took out his Coach, and after carrying the ſame thro' the principal Streets of the City, in Triumph march'd to the Commons, where a Gallows was erected; on one End of which was ſuſpended the Effigy of the Perſon whoſe Property the Coach was; in his right Hand he held a ſtamp'd Bill of Lading, and on his Breaſt was affix'd a Paper with the following Inſcription, The Rebel Drummer in the Year 1715: *At his Back was fixed a Drum, the Badge of his Profeſſion; at the other End of the Gallows hung the Figure of the Devil, a proper Companion for the other, as 'tis ſuppos'd it was intirely at his Inſtigation he acted: After they had hung there a conſiderable Time, they carried the Effigies, with the Gallows intire, being preceeded by the Coach, in a grand Proceſſion to the Gates of the Fort, where it remained for ſome Time, from whence it was remov'd to the Bowling Green, under the Muzzles of the Fort Guns, where a Bonfire was immediately made, and the Drummer, Devil, Coach, &c. were conſumed amidſt the Acclamations of ſome Thouſand Spectators, and we make no Doubt, but the L----t G----r, and his Friends, had the Mortification of viewing the whole Proceeding from the Ramparts of the Fort: But the Buſineſs of the Night not being yet concluded, the whole Body proceeded with the greateſt Decency and good Order to Vaux-Hall, the Houſe of Major James, who, it was reported, was a Friend to the Stamp-Act, and had been over officious in his Duty, from whence they took every individual Article, to a very conſiderable Amount; and having made another Bonfire, the whole was conſumed in the Flames, to the great Satisfaction of every Perſon preſent; after which they diſpers'd, and every Man went to his reſpective Habitation. The whole Affair was conducted with ſuch Decorum, that not the leaſt Accident happened.*

The next Evening another very conſiderable Body aſſembled at the ſame Place, having been informed that the L----t G----r had qualified himſelf for the Diſtribution of the ſtamped Paper, were determined to march to the Fort, in order to inſiſt upon his delivering it into their Hands, or to declare that he would not undertake to diſtribute the ſame; but before this Reſolution could be executed, the Minds of the People were eas'd by the L----t G----r's ſending the following Declaration from the Fort, viz.

THE Lieutenant Governor declares he will do nothing in Relation to the Stamps, but leave it to Sir Harry Moore, to do as he pleaſes on his Arrival. *Council-Chamber, New-York, Nov.* 2, 1765. By Order of his Honor,
GW. BANYAR, D. Cl. Con.

NEWPORT, (RHODE-ISLAND) November 4.

Laſt Friday, the Day appointed for the Stamp-Act's taking Place in America, was ſimilar to a Deſcription in Addiſon's Cato:----"The Dawn was overcaſt, and heavily in Clouds brought on the Day----the great, the important Day! big with the Fate of ruined Trade, and Loſs of Liberty!"---- The drowſy Dawn uſher'd in the gloom-ey'd Morn with a ſable Veil!----wild Horror threaten'd the wide Vault of Heaven!----the glorious Sun was darken'd,---and Nature ſeem'd herſelf to languiſh!----The Sons of Freedom ſunk beneath the horrid Gloom, and every one was ſtruck with Melancholy at the approaching Funeral of their departed, beloved Friend LIBERTY! whoſe Obſequies Multitudes were now preparing to attend.

Summon'd by Death's clanking Knell, the Funeral began to move at 12 o'Clock, from the Crown Coffee-Houſe, towards the Burying Ground.----The Concourſe of Mourners and Spectators was prodigious, conſiſting of Perſons of

all Ranks, from the highest even down to the Blacks, who seem'd, from a Sense of their Masters Sufferings, to join the Mourning Course.----The Procession was solemn; and with sullen Tread, and heavy Hearts, at length arrived at the Place of Interment, where the Mourners were about taking their LAST FAREWELL of their old Friend LIBERTY. ------"Oh!-----LIBERTY!-----Oh! FREEDOM!----- where art thou going?---Oh! my ruined Country!"---The mournful Aspiration was scarcely uttered, when a Son of LIBERTY, emerging from the Gloom of Despair, addressed himself thus:---"Oh LIBERTY! the Darling of my Soul! ----GLORIOUS LIBERTY! admir'd, ador'd by all true Britons!----LIBERTY dead! it cannot be!"----A Groan was then heard, as if coming from the Coffin; and upon closer Attention, it proved to be a Trance, for old FREEDOM was not dead----The Goddess Britannia had ordered a Guardian Angel to snatch Old FREEDOM from the Jaws of frozen Death, to the Orb of the reviving Sun, to remain invulnerable from the Attacks of lawless Tyranny and Oppression.----But what Pen can convey an Idea of the glorious Appearance Old LIBERTY made on his Flight towards the Sun!-----That Moment he ascended, the God of Day appeared in his greatest Beauty, and the Clouds dispersed, and once more cleared the Face of Heaven.

The afternoon was spent in Rejoicing, and Bells ringing---The Court-House was ornamented with the Ensigns of Loyalty---and the Evening Song was,

The Birthright of Britons is FREEDOM,
The contrary is worse than Death's Pangs.
HUZZA for GEORGE the Third.
CHORUS. *Britannia's Sons despise Slavery,*
And dare to be nobly free!

The General Assembly have appointed the last Thursday in this Month to be observed as a Day of General Thanksgiving throughout this Colony. And,

The 24th instant is appointed as a Day of Thanksgiving in the Colony of Connecticut.

Nov. 11. A vessel arrived here last Evening from New-York, and a Gentleman who came Passenger in her gives the following Account, viz.-----That great Tumults and Uneasiness, in consequence of Apprehensions that the Stamp-Papers would be distributed, subsisted in the City of New-York the latter end of last Week and beginning of this. A great Number of People assembled on Saturday Evening, whom the Civil Officers endeavoured to appease, by assuring them the L------t G------r would not have any Concern with the Stamped Papers, and his Declaration to that Purpose subscribed by himself was read among them; but this was not sufficient Satisfaction, they were determined to have the Stamped Papers out of the Fort, and appointed Tuesday Evening the 6th of November for that Purpose, posting up on Sunday and Monday Advertisements in different Parts of the City, inviting all Friends of Liberty to join them, as they were determined to storm the Fort. They accordingly mustered at the Time armed, upon which the Mayor and Aldermen went to the Lieut. Governor, and informed him of the Peoples Intention, and that it was absolutely impossible to appease them, for they were determined to storm the Fort: the Governor then informed the Mayor and Aldermen that if they would attend at the Fort Gate, the Paper should be delivered them; they accordingly soon after, accompanied with a prodigious Concourse of People of all Ranks, attended at the Gate of the Fort, when the Governor ordered the Paper to be given up to them, and upon the Reception of it gave three Cheers, carried it to the City-Hall, and dispersed. After which tranquility was restored to the City.

New-York, Nov. 11. After the Stamp Papers were delivered up, it was agreed that Captain Kennedy should be requested to take them on board his Majesty's Ship Coventry; which he peremtorily refused, giving his Reasons therefor.

It is expected that in a few Days, Business will be carried on in all the public Offices as usual, without Stamps.

On Saturday and Sunday Night last while the People were in Commotion, the Cannon on Copsey Battery, and the King's Yard, were all spiked up, as were also many belonging to the Merchants, in order to prevent any Use made of them for obtaining the Stamps.

A certain Gentleman, who by his Dress is supposed to be an Officer on board one of his Majesty's Ships of War, seeing the glorious Spirit of Liberty among the People, express'd himself as follows: "THOSE who desire to carry the Stamp Act into Execution, ought to send to *Holland* for *Erasmus*; for 'tis impossible for Flesh and Blood to do it."

* *The Bust of* Erasmus, *in full Posture, made of Copper, is erected on a stately Pedestal at* Rotterdam.

Yesterday was held the Market for *Home Manufactures* below the Exchange, when a great Variety of Articles were exposed to Sale; but the Demand was so great, that every thing was immediately bought up, as all ranks of people take a laudable pride in wearing what is made among ourselves.--The Market will again be held on the same Day-Fortnight, and from these Beginnings we hope soon to convince the most incredulous, that we are not so destitute of either Ingenuity, Materials, or public Spirit, as has been alledged.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

To His Excellency the Honourable THOMAS GAGE, Major-General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in NORTH-AMERICA, &c. &c.

The HUMBLE ADDRESS of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of NEW-YORK, in Common Council convened.

IT is with the greatest Joy, we beg Leave to congratulate your Excellency upon the Restoration of the Tranquility of this City; and as its Preservation (under GOD) was eminently owing to your Prudence, we think ourselves bound to tender your Excellency our most grateful Acknowledgments.

As the Destruction of the City, and the Effusion of Blood, might, at this unhappy Conjuncture, have led the Spirit of Discontent so prevalent in all the Colonies, and involved the whole Continent in Confusion and Distress, that Wisdom which prevented Consequences not to be thought of without horror, deserves our Applause; and will never be forgotten by his Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects of this City. We are with the greatest Esteem and Regard,

May it please your Excellency,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
and most humble Servants,

Signed by Order of the COMMON COUNCIL, JOHN CRUGER, MAYOR.

NEW-YORK, 12th November, 1765.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT makes me extremely happy that any Endeavours of mine should have contributed towards the Preservation of this City, or prevented the Effusion of the Blood of our Fellow Subjects.

THE Spirit that has so lately appeared here, was raised to the most dangerous Pitch, even to threaten Acts of open Rebellion, and your own Minds will have painted to you the dreadful Consequences which must have ensued. As the peace of the City is for the present happily restored, it becomes the Duty of every loyal Subject, and of every good Citizen to exert himself to preserve it, and I assure myself that every Step will be taken by you, that can be conducive to this End, by calming the heated imaginations of the People, and by bringing them back to a Sense of their Duty, and their wonted Obedience to Government.

To the Worshipful the MAYOR and CORPORATION of the City of NEW-YORK.

Yesterday Morning, in about 10 Weeks from Portsmouth, arrived the Minerva, Capt. Tillet; with whom came Passenger his Excellency Sir HARRY MOORE, Baronet, Governor of this Province, with his Lady and Family. His Excellency was received at Fort-George, by his Honour Lieutenant Governor COLDEN, and saluted with 17 Guns from the Fort; shortly after which he was waited on, successively, by his Majesty's Council, the Gentlemen of the General Assembly, the Mayor and Corporaton of the City, his Excellency General GAGE, and the Officers of the Army. The Clergy, and most of the other principal Gentlemen of the Town: When having in Council taken the usual Oaths of Office, and his Commission being read, and published in the Fort, His Excellency, preceded by a Procession of the Mayor and Corporation of the City, with their proper Officers, and attended by His Majesty's Council and the other Gentlemen above-mentioned, walked to the City-Hall, where his Commission was republished, attended with loud Acclamations of the People.---On their Return from the City-Hall, the Grenadier Company of Militia appeared, and headed the Procession;---And most of the other Companies, having by Reason of the Shortness of the Notice and the Badness of the Weather, been before unable to attend in Time, were now assembled, and lined the Way from the City-Hall to the Fort. Where his Excellency was received with three Cheers and a Royal Salute of the Cannon.----His Majesty's Health, and the usual loyal Toasts were drank, together with Success to his Excellency's Administration, to which he made a polite Return, and after thanking the Gentlemen present for his kind Reception, and drinking Prosperity to the Province and Corporation, the Company returned highly pleased with his obliging Behaviour. In the Evening the City was handsomely illuminated.

Since our last sailed for London, the Edward, Capt. Davis, with whom went Passengers Major James, and his lady.

The stamped Paper that Capt. Davis lately brought over is contained in 7 boxes, amounting to about one ton and an half; and if sold agreeable to the act, its said, would fetch more than that weight in silver.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Province met, at the Time mentioned at their Prorogation, and we hear at his Excellency's Desire, adjourned to Tuesday next.

Since our last arrived -------, Capt. Shaw from Jamaica; and Yesterday arrived Capt. Riker from St. Kitt's, by whom we hear they were in the greatest ferment in those Islands; on Account of the Stamp Act, and were determined to oppose it.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Halifax to his Friend in New-York, dated Oct. 13, 1765.

"It gives me Pleasure to inform you that a Spirit of Liberty and British Freedom reigns in the Hearts of the People at Halifax, though as an Infant dependent Colony, it is not prudent, or even in their Power to exert themselves in opposition to oppressive Government. Last Night some of the Inhabitants hung up on the common Gallows the Effigies of their Provincial Stamp-Master, with a Label, containing his Confession, fixed on his Breast, and several others suitable to the Occasion.---In one of his Pockets was found a Lamentation of the E--l of B---e, on the Failure of his Projects. On a Board hanging by the Side of the Effigy, was the Picture of Lord B---, with S-t-n over his head dictating to him, and a Picture of a Boot. On the Right Arm of the Effigy, in Capital Letters, A. H. said to be for A--h-h-ld H-ncklew-d. There was a great Multitude of Spectators to view the Exhibition."

Colonel Robinson, and Major Small, came over in the Earl of Halifax, Capt. Boulderson; the former is appointed Barrack-Master in Chief for the Continent of America, with a Salary of 20 s. Sterling per Diem.

During last Week Eighty Sail of Vessels cleared out at the Custom-House in Newport, Rhode-Island.

BOSTON, November 4.

Last FRIDAY being the Day the Stamp-Act *was to* take Place, the Public were not much alarmed or displeased at the Morning's being usher'd in, by the Tolling of Bells in several Parts of the Town, and the Vessels in the Harbour displaying their Colours half-mast-high, in token of Mourning; and tho' some previous Steps had been taken by Authority to prevent any Pageantry, fearing lest Tumult and Disorder might be the Consequence, yet the People were soon informed that the Great Tree at the South Part of the Town (known by the Name of the *Tree of Liberty* ever since the memorable 14th of August) was adorned with the Effigies of the two famous or rather infamous enemies of American Liberty, *G---ge G--nv--le* and *J-hn H--st*.---The Figures continued suspended without any Molestation till 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, when they were cut down in the View and amid the Acclamations of several Thousand People of all Ranks, and being placed in a Cart, were with great Solemnity and Order followed by the Multitude, formed into regular Ranks, to the Court-House, where the Assembly was then Sitting; from thence proceeding to the North End of the Town, and then returning up Middle Street, they pass'd back thro' the Town to the Gallows on the Neck, where the Effigies were again hung up, and after continuing some Time were cut down, when the Populace, in token of their utmost Detestation of the Men they were designed to represent, tore them in Pieces, and flung their Limbs with Indignation into the Air.---This being done, three Cheers were given, and every Man was desired to repair to his Home, which was so punctually performed, that the Evening was more remarkable for Peace and Quietness than common; a Circumstance that would at any Time redound to the Honor of the Town, but was still more agreeable, as the Fears of many were great last it should prove another 14th of August; for the horrid Violences of which Night we hope the good Order of this will in some Measure atone, as it is a Proof such Conduct was not agreeable to the Sentiments of the Town, but was only the lawless Ravages of some foreign Villains, who took Advantage of the over heated Temper of a very few People of this Place, and drew them in to commit such Violences and Disorders as they shuddered at with Horror in their cooler Hours.----

The following are Copies of the Labels affix'd on the Breast of each of the above mention'd Effigies, viz.

On that representing *G---ge G--nv--le*, holding out a *Stamp Act* in his Left Hand.

YOUR Servant Sirs, do you like my Figure,
You've seen one Rogue, but here's a bigger;
Father of Mischief! how I soar,
Where many a Rogue has gone before:
Take heed my Brother Rogues, take heed,
In me your honest Portion read;
Dear Cousin PETER no Excuse,
Come dance with me without your Shoes;
'Tis *G----le* calls, and sink or swim,
You'd go to H--l to follow him.

On the Figure representing J--n H--st.

Quest. What, Brother *H--st*, why this is bad?
Ans. Ah indeed! but I'm a wicked Lad;
My Mother always thought me wild,
The Gallows is thy Portion Child
She often said---behold 'tis true,
And now the Dog must have his due;
For idle Gewgows, wretched Pelf,
I sold my Country---d---m'd my self;
And for my great unequal'd Crime,
The D--l takes *H--st* before his Time.
But if some Brethren I could Name,
Who shar'd the Crime, should share the Shame,
This glorious Tree tho' big and tall,
Indeed would never hold 'em all.

The Hon. James Otis, Esq; one of the Committee of the House of Representatives of this Province in the late Congress at New-York, arrived here in good Health last Friday.

We are informed, that the Measures agreed upon at the late Congress at New-York have been highly approved of by the House of Representatives: It is said that they unanimously came into a Number of Resolves; and that three several Petitions were signed and forwarded, to the King, Lords, and Commons, setting forth in very decent, humble and loyal Terms, a full Declaration of the Rights of the Colonies, and a Representation of the Grievances they labour under.

The Stamp-Paper which was design'd for this Province and lodg'd at Castle-William, still remains at that Place; and we hear the Inhabitants of this and the other Governments are determined not to use any Stamps.

It is said that the Duty on Foreign Melasses will be taken off the next Sitting of Parliament.

BOSTON, November 11.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES,

ON a Motion made, and seconded by divers Members, RESOLVED, That the Thanks of this House be given to the Committee who were appointed to meet the several Committees from the Houses of Representatives and Burgesses in the several Colonies on this Continent, to consult together on the present Circumstances of the Colonies, and the Difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the Operation of the late Acts of Parliament, for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colonies; and to consider of a general and humble Address to His Majesty and Parliament to implore Relief----for their very judicious and faithful discharge of said Trust.

The Honorable House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, made choice of DENNIS DE BERDT, Esq; of the City of London, Merchant, to be a special Agent.

We hear that Thursday the Fifth of December next, is appointed by Authority to be observed as a Day of Public Thanksgiving throughout the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

A Number of Magistrates in Virginia, thinking themselves compelled by the strongest Motives of Honor and Virtue, to decline acting as Justices of the Peace from the first of November, and have accordingly resigned.

Boston, Nov. 18. Capt. Atwood arrived here last Wednesday in 5 Days from Halifax; but no stampt News-Papers have been received from the Printer there. It is thought they are a Commodity of too high a Value for such Persons to deal in.

We hear from Connecticut, that the Petitions agreed on by the Congress, have been approved of by the General Assembly of that Colony, and ordered to be signed by their Committee, and forwarded immediately to Great-Britain. The Reason of the Committee of Connecticut's not signing at New-York, was their being ordered first to Report to the Assembly. We hear the other Provinces are like to agree in the same Petitions. The seven Colonies which have already petitioned are Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Government of New-Castle and Sussex on Delaware. The Commissioners from New-York agreed to the Resolves and Petitions, but were obliged to Report to their Assembly, from whence there is no Doubt they will be transmitted.

By Captain Marshall, who arrived here Yesterdy from London, we are informed, That no Account of the Commotions in America, on Account of the Stamp-Act, had reached that Place when he came away; but that it was the general Opinion of the Merchants there that this oppressive Act would be repealed as soon as the Parliament met.

Great Uneasiness had arisen among the Pit-Men in the Coal Mines at Newcastle, on Account of the scantiness of their Wages, and had refused to work any longer, and not one Pit in that Country had been going for which had put a stop to almost all kinds of several Vessels had lain at Newcastle some T not able to procure their Loading, others h London in their Ballast.

NORTH-CAROLIN

Wilmington, Nov. 27. Monday the 18th fifty of the gentlemen of Brunswick, New Bladen counties, waited on the governor a Brunswick, on his circular letters to them fo when his honour was pleased to communica to them relative to the stamp act, to the foll He began by assuring them he would with j interest and influence in England, in ende mote the prosperity of this colony by eve power, consistent with his duty to his king a should think himself happy in displaying

uld at the ſame time contribute to the ſervice of his maſ-
ty's faithful ſubjects of this province.

He mentioned, and with moderation cenſured, the conduct ſome of the colonies, where the officers of the crown had en inſulted, their houſes pulled down, their furniture and ects deſtroyed, and his majeſty's property invaded by bur-ig the ſtamp paper ſent from England; and expreſſed his pes that no violence of that ſort might be attempted, in e the ſtamps ſhould at any time arrive here; repreſenting danger of ſuch proceedings, and the diſagreeable conſe-ence which might attend them. ---- The parliamentary ht of taxation, he ſaid, he would by no means at that e enter into the diſcuſſion of, but hinted that none in this vince were deſirous of deſtroying the dependance on the ther country; and therefore ſtrongly urged the prudence of not oppoſing the legiſlature of Great-Britain. ---- He took notice of the impoſſibility of the ſtamp act operating in all its parts in this province, where the whole caſh of the country would ſcarcely pay a ſingle year of the tax; and declared his intention of repreſenting at home our circumſtances, in ſuch a manner, that we might reaſonably expect, whether the act was repealed or not, a favourable indulgence and exemption of this colony, unleſs his endeavours were fruſtrated by the conduct of the people. ---- He enforced his obſervations, by expatiating on the advantage which we ſhould receive on a ſubmiſſion to the act, by carrying on an extenſive commerce, while our rival colonies on the continent, by their refuſal of the ſtamps, had entirely obſtructed their own trade: And as a further inducement to the reception of the ſmall ſtamps, his honour generouſly offered to pay himſelf the whole duty ariſing on any inſtruments executed on ſtampt paper, on which he ſhould have any perquiſite or fee; ſuch as warrants and patents for land; teſtimonials; injunctions in chancery; licences for marriages; letters of adminiſtration and teſtamentary; with four wine licences for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Saliſbury and Halifax; two for Brunſwick and Croſs-Creek; and for Bath and Tarborough, one licence each.

On theſe propoſals, the gentlemen, after retiring to conſider them, waited on his honour the next morning, with the following ADDRESS.

SIR, ---- The gentlemen to whom your honour was pleaſed to communicate your ſentiments, yeſterday, relating to the ſtamp-act, unanimouſly beg leave to return their moſt hearty thanks and acknowledgements for the obliging manner in which your honour expreſs your deſire of rendering this province all the important ſervices in your power.

As your honour's known ſincerity leaves no room to ſuſpect you would make any profeſſions, without an intention of performing them; and as your family, fortune, and intereſt in England, will always give conſiderable weight to your remonſtrances, we cannot but applaud the happy diſtinction of this province, which has a governor ſo ſtudious of promoting, and ſo well qualified to proſecute its advantage and proſperity.

The alarming tendency of the ſtamp act, which, for ſome months paſt, has excited the attention of America, has given us an opportunity of conſidering its fatal influence, with that deliberation which the importance of the ſubject requires; and we cannot on this occaſion ſuppreſs diſcovering to your honour, that every view of this act, confirms us in our opinion, hat it is deſtructive of thoſe liberties, which, as Britiſh ſubjects, we have a right to enjoy in common with Great-Britain.

To our ſovereign we owe, and ſhall be always ready to ſatisfy by our conduct, every act of loyalty and obedience conſiſtent with the rights of a free people; and we moſt ſincerely pray, that the Britiſh throne may never want heirs of he preſent illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, to ſecure that happy conſtitution: But the extention of the *ſtamp act*, by a melancholy preſage of America being deprived of all, or moſt of the privileges, naturally ſuggeſts to us, that the ſubmiſſion to any part of ſo oppreſſive and (as we think) ſo unconſtitutional attempts, is opening a direct inlet for ſlavery, which all mankind will endeavour to avoid.

For theſe reaſons, it is with great pain, we are obliged to diſſent from what your honour has been pleaſed to mention, of your paying the ſtamp duties on the inſtruments enumerated in the propoſal; nor can we aſſent to the payment of the ſmaller ſtamps: An admiſſion of part, would put it out of our power to refuſe, with any propriety, a ſubmiſſion to the whole; and as we can never conſent to be deprived of the invaluable privilege of a trial by jury, which in one part of that act, we think it a more conſiſtent, as well as ſecurer conduct, to prevent, to the utmoſt of our power, the operation of it. ---- At the ſame time we aſſure your honour, that we will, upon every occaſion, avoid and prevent, as far as our influence extends, any inſult or injury to any of the officers of the crown; but muſt confeſs, that the office of diſtributor of the ſtamps is ſo deteſted by the people in general, that we do not think either the perſon or property of ſuch an officer could, by any means, be ſecured from the reſentment of the country. ---- The connexions between Great-Britain and the colonies, we by no means deſire to interrupt or weaken; but moſt ardently wiſh the proſperity of both may be promoted by the encouragement of commerce, and the advancement of our mutual intereſt: And we can, with equal ſincerity, aſſure your honour that we will at all times, in our reſpective ſtations, chearfully contribute all in our power, to render your honour's adminiſtration happy, eaſy and honourable.

His HONOUR'S ANSWER.

To the gentlemen of New-Hanover, Brunſwick and Bladen counties:

YOUR anſwer to my propoſals for the circulation of the ſtamp duties, ſhould the ſtamps arrive in this province, is very agreeable to me, ſo far as it expreſſes loyalty to his majeſty; and your aſſurances to contribute to the honour, eaſe and happineſs, of my adminiſtration: But at the ſame time, not help regretting, that my intentions of ſervice to this ince, at this nice juncture, have ſo little a proſpect of s; nor to lament the conſequences I apprehend, from the tion, you, gentlemen, have adopted.

Brunſwick, Nov. 20, 1765.

Remainder of NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE, *ſee the laſt Page.*]

CHARLES-TOWN, December 17.

Apt. Iſaiah Greenhill, of the Sloop Defiance, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, and who put in here in Diſtreſs on the laſt. gives us the following Account, viz. That he ſailed Newport the ſecond Day of November laſt, bound the Bay of Honduras, and on the fifth of the ſaid h, in Lat. 38: 0: North, and Long. 69: 0: Weſt, the Misfortune to overſet in a Gale of Wind, which ed him to cut away his Maſt, loſt his Boom, Main-ſail, Jib, and all the Rigging thereto belonging; as alſo his Boat, one Cable and Anchor; and the Veſſel being almoſt full of Water, ſtove all the Water Caſks in the Hold, except three 40 Gallon Caſks; and loſt all his Bread: However, by the Goodneſs of Providence, and what little Rigging, &c. he ſaved from the Wreck, was enabled to make a kind of Sail, ſo as the Veſſel then began alſo to make good Weather, and fortunately arrived here as aforeſaid.

We hear that Five Hundred Pounds is offered in New-York, for finding out any Villain who ſhall preſume to make Uſe of Stamped Paper.

We have certain Information from Boſton, that the Printers there intend to continue their Papers, and to riſk the Penalties; ---and that if any of them were to ſtop on Account of the Stamp-Act, their Offices would be in danger from the enraged People.

Liſt of Members elected to repreſent the Inhabitants of this Province in General Aſſembly:

For the Pariſh of *St. Philip, Charleſtown*, Henry Laurens, and Miles Brewton, Eſquires.

St. Michael, Charleſtown, Charles Pinckney, Benjamin Dart, and Benjamin Guerard, Eſqrs.

St. Thomas & St. Dennis, Hon. Peter Manigault, *Speaker*, Benjamin Simmons, and Daniel Doyley, Eſqrs.

Chriſt-Church, John Rutledge, Clement Lempriere, Eſqrs.

Prince-George, Winyah, Daniel Horry, Eſq;

St. Stephen, Peter Porcher, Eſq;

St. John, Berkely County, Iſaac Mazyck, Thomas Wright, and James Cordes, jun. Eſqrs.

St. James, Gooſe-Creek, John Channing, Alexander Fraſer, and John Parker, Eſqrs.

St. George, Dorcheſter, William Sanders, Benjamin Waring, Eſqrs.

St. Andrew, William Scott, Wm. Henry Drayton, Eſqrs.

St. Paul, Chriſtopher Gadſden, William Williamſon, and Benjamin Elliott, Eſqrs.

St. John, Colleton County, William Wragg, Ebenezer Simmons, and James Carſon, Eſqrs.

St. Helena, Port-Royal, Sir John Colleton, Bart. Arthur Middleton, and William Middleton, Eſqrs.

St. Bartholomew, James Parſons, Eſq;

Prince-William, William Roper, Eſq;

* *St. James, Gooſe-Creek*, Benjamin Smith, Eſq;

* *Prince-George, Winyah*, Thomas Lynch, Eſq;

* *Prince-William*, Thomas Ferguſon, Eſq;

* *St. Peter, Purryſburgh*, Thomas Bee, Eſq;

* *Prince-Frederick*, Wm. Moultrie, Sam. Clegg, Eſqrs.

* *St. James, Santee*, David Oliphant, Thomas Evance, Eſquires.

* *St. Michael, Charleſtown*, Hopkin Price, Eſq;

* *St. Bartholomew*, Rawlins Lowndes, George Logan, Eſquires.

* *St. Andrew*, Jeremiah Savage, Eſq;

* *St. Matthew*, William Thomſon, Tacitus Gaillard, Eſquires.

* *St. Mark*, Samuel Wylly, Benjamin Farrer, Eſqrs.

*The Members for the Pariſhes marked *, have not yet qualified.*

A new Writ is iſſued to elect a Member to ſerve for the Pariſh of *St. Bartholomew*, in the Room of James Reid, Eſq; who refuſes to ſerve.

The following Veſſels have Entered at the CUSTOM-HOUSE, *ſince the Firſt* November, 1765.

Sloop Adventure, J. Burrows, from Barbados. Brig. Sally, G. Darracott, Boſton. Schooner Mary, T. Hardy, St. Auguſtine. Ship America, W. Coombes, London. Ship Fort-Royal, R. Condon, Dominique. Sloop Mary, B. Henſon, Bermuda. Sloop Charleſtown, J. Roſe, St. Kitt's. Sloop Molly, E. Coddington, Rhode-Iſland. Brig. Dominique-Packet, J. French, Dominique. Snow Hannah, R. Brewer, London and Africa. Sloop Beaufain, N. Catlin, Antigua. Sloop Peerleſs, N. Albouy, Bermuda. Ship Duke of York, G. Biſhop, Africa. Snow Portland, G. Higgins, London. Snow Kingſton, J. Miller, London. Ship Fair-American, J. Minſhall, Cheſter. Ship Nancy, N. Hammond, Penſacola. Schooner Sally, S. Goodwin, New-York. Sloop Adventure, J. Wright, Bay of Honduras. Sloop Polly, J. Shand, New-York. Sloop Conway, D. Taylor, Bermuda. Sloop Good Intent, John Willis, Bermuda. Ship Betſey & Polly, W. Taggart, Rhode-Iſland. Brig. Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, Philadelphia. Sloop Eſther & Molly, G. Ball, Bermuda. Sloop Fanny, D. Hinſon, Turk's Iſland. Sloop Dove, B. Bell, Bermuda. Brig. William, J. Barnes, Boſton. Brig. Eliſabeth, Hercules Angus, Borrowſtownneſs. Sloop Friendſhip, T. Tucker, Rhode-Iſland. Ship Britannia, R. Withrington, Angola. Sloop Frances, J. Lightbourn, Montſerrat. Sloop Anne & Eliſabeth, S. Howell, Bermuda. Ship Magdelane, R. Beattie, Dunbar. Sloop Joanna, J. Pearman, Bermuda. Sloop Three Friends, S. Gray, Boſton. Brig. Savage, J. Young, Jamaica. Brig. Kitty, J. Doran, Jamaica. Ship Nancy, J. Parker, London. Sloop Lovely Patty, I. Neilſon, Nevis. Sloop Bridgett, W. Harris, New London. Sloop Eliſabeth, S. Dickenſon, Bermuda. Sloop King George, S. Newbold, Madeira. Sloop Two Mary's, R. Gilbert, Bermuda. Snow Polly, John Bond, Briſtol. Ship Polly, E. Ratſey, Havana. Sloop Black Prince, T. Vardell, Madeira. Ship Counteſs of Donegal, J. Strawbridge, Belfaſt. Sloop Betſey, W. Mills, New-Providence. Brig. Pitt, G. Wright, Africa. Brig. Charleſtown-Packet, T. Eaſtwick, Philadelphia. Sloop Betſey, I. Brayton, Rhode-Iſland. Brig. Eagle, G. Crawford, Rhode-Iſland. Brig. Sukey, J. Whitewood, Poole. Snow Sweep-Stakes, Martin Cole, Halifax. Brig. Liberty, H. Smellie, Glaſgow. Brig. Charlotte, J. Brown, Boſton. Sloop Polly, J. Stone, Curocoa. Ship Eſcape, S. Cheeſman, Liſbon. Ship Induſtry, G. Addis, Penſacola. Sloop Heſter, W. Lightbourn, St. Croix. Schooner Angelina, W. Stewart, Cork. Ship Ranger, J. Cooper, Quebec. Sloop Centaur, W. Carliſle, Philadelphia. Brig. Succeſs, J. Campbell, Rhode-Iſland. Brig. Polly, J. Bartlett, Boſton. Sloop London, J. M'Coy, Penſacola. Sloop King George, J. Robertſon, Penſacola. Brig. Jolliffe, W. Bound, Poole. Sloop March, T. Butterfield, Turk's Iſland. Schooner George, G. Dorſet, N. Providence. Snow Haughton, R. Godfhall, Figura.

Arrived, but not Entered. Sloop Defiance, Greenhill, from Rhode-Iſland, bound to the Bay of Honduras. Ship -----, Hooper, from St. Kitts. Schooner -----, McIntoſh, from Penſacola. Schooner -----, How; and Sloop John, H. Todd, from St. Kitts. Brig Briſtol Packet, Honeywell; and Snow -----, Lundy, from Jamaica.

Entered Outward, and not yet Cleared.

Eleanor, Whitelock, for Barbados; Planters-Adventure, Lowley, London; Live-Oak, Lundberry, Oporto; Minories, Williams, Cowes; Nancy, Jardin, Jamaica; Margaret, Harriſon, Jamaica; Diana, Rogers, Antigua; Carolina-Packet, Robſon, London; William, Patten, Liverpoole; Rainbow, Weſtcott, Liſbon; Lovely-Betſey, Scott, St. Kitt's; America, Coombes, London; Portland, Higgins, London; Fair-American, Minſhall, Liſbon; Kingſton, Miller, Oporto; Nancy, J. Parker, Oporto; Ranger, Cooper, Oporto; Sukey, Whitewood, Oporto; Polly, Bond, Briſtol; Suſannah, Nelmes, Bermuda & Providence; Haughton, Godfhall, Figura; Antigua-Merchant, Coulter, London; Mary, Glazonby, London.

Cleared for Departure.

October 10. Charming-Betſey, M'Alpine, to Georgia; Speedwell, Bevins, Briſtol; *ſailed.* Altitude, Rains, Bermuda; *ſailed.* ----11th, Smyth, Moncrieff, Jamaica; *ſailed.* Margaret, Morgatt, Cayenne; *ſailed.* Catharine, Rogers, St. Euſtatius; *ſailed.* Henry, Gaul, Jamaica; *ſailed.* Sally, Schermerhorn, New-York; *ſailed.* James, Songſter, Africa; Jane, Chiene, Antigua; Friend's Goodwill, Biggs, London, Antelope, Fell, Antigua; King-Tom, Read, Lancaſter; Honduras, Ruſſel, Jamaica; Induſtry, Hinſon, Jamaica; *ſailed.* Weatherill, Martin, St. Kitt's; *ſailed.* Harris, Dickenſon, Grenada; York, Dawſon, St. Auguſtine; *ſailed.* Ann, Smith, Poole; *ſailed.* George, Peck, Penſacola; *ſailed.*

Veſſels which put in here in Diſtreſs, and have Leave to ſail. Defiance, Greenhill, for the Bay of Honduras. Briſtol Packet, Honeywell, for Briſtol; Jenny, Yeoman, for Hull; -----, Lundy; Queen Charlotte, Reeves; and -----, Foſter; for LONDON. *The two laſt have ſailed.*

NOWELL & LORD,

Have imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON and BRISTOL, an Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, and which they will ſell very low, among which, are the following, *viz.*

BOTTLED Cyder---a few Barrels of beſt London Porter --Duffle Blankets, Bed Blankets--Cordage--beſt Bridport Sail Cloth--Split Peaſe---Broad Cloths and Trimmings ---Calicoes, Cottons, and new faſhion'd Stuff for Ladies wear----Hyſon and Bohea Tea----ready made Shirts, and other Cloathing.

*** Rum, Sugar, Salt, and a few Kegs of Butter and Tallow, very reaſonable.

N. B. A few Bales of white Plains---and ſome Remnants and full Patterns of Silks, plain, ſtriped, check'd, and brocaded, to be ſold at Nine for One.

JAMAICA and Northward RUM, Windſor CHAIRS, ſettee Ditto, BAR IRON, STEEL in Bundles, Philadelphia double BEER & ſuper fine FLOUR, juſt imported, and barrelled BEEF and PORK, to be ſold reaſonably, by THOMAS SHIRLEY.

A Black pided Steer, about ſeven Years old, with a Crop and Slit in one Ear, ſawed Horns, branded on the Buttock H, came into my Incloſure: The Owner may apply to WILLIAM FARMER, at *George-Town, Winyah.*

Charles-Town, December 11, 1765.

WHEREAS on the 8th Inſtant, a Store on the South Side of *Berreſford*'s Wharf, was broken open, and from whence was taken and carried off, about 700 Weight of New-England Cheeſe, and a Number of Iron Pots and Kettles, *&c. &c.* Whoſoever will inform, or diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo as they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by SAMUEL GRAY, on the ſaid Wharf.

N.B. TO BE SOLD at the above mentioned Store, New-England RUM, CHEESE, ONIONS, POTATOES, COD-FISH, MACKREL, IRON POTS and KETTLES, *&c. &c.*

For BRISTOL,
The SHIP
DUKE OF YORK,
(A prime Sailer)
GEORGE BISHOP, Commander.

FOR Freight of Indico, Deer Skins, or other light Goods, or for Paſſage, apply to
MIDDLETON, LISTON, & HOPE.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

HAS juſt imported in the Brigt. *Charles-Town Packet, Thomas Eaſtwick*, Maſter, from *Philadelphia*, Superfine FLOUR, in Barrels and Kegs; *Haire*'s beſt double BEER, in whole and half Barrels; Milk and Water BREAD in Kegs; to be ſold at his Store in *Broad-ſtreet.*

N.B. He has a Parcel of Quarter-Caſks; fifteen, ten, five, and three Gallon Cags, to diſpoſe of.

THE fourth Wedneſday in this Month being the next QUARTERLY MEETING of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, as it falls this Year on CHRISTMAS DAY, the Society are deſired to meet at Mr. *Backhouſe*'s, on Thurſday the 26th Inſtant, at Eleven in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Preſident,
CHARLES WOODMASON, *Secretary.*

SAMUEL WISE,

Has juſt imported in the *Liberty*, Capt. *Smellie*, and to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, at his Store in *Tradd-ſtreet*,

CHECK Handkerchiefs---Pigtail Tobacco---Scotch and Rapee Snuff----Oznabrigs----3-4th, 7-8th, and yard wide Checks---Stript and flower'd Lawn---Plain and purl'd thread Gauze---Scotch Thread, from 2s. 6d. to 35s. per ounce---Diaper Table Cloths---Likewiſe a great Variety of Yard wide and Ell wide flower'd and ſtript Silk and Muſlin Gauzes, and checkt Gauze Handkerchiefs, which he will ſell much under the common Prices.

N.B. He has to diſpoſe of, choice MADEIRA and VIDONIA WINE by the Quarter Caſk, three Gallons, or Dozen of Bottles.----Likewiſe Rum, Muſcovado and Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Flour, and Water Bread.

THOMAS YOU,

HAS for Sale, a few perſpective Views of St. Michael's Church, Charleſtown; and has alſo finiſhed a Plate of a Weſt Proſpect of St. Philip's: Gentlemen pleaſed to encourage the Undertaking, are deſired to ſignify their Intentions immediately to ſaid *You*, that he may be able to aſcertain the Number of Copies to be printed.

THE Sale of the NEGROES advertiſed, belonging to the Eſtate of *William Raven*, deceaſed, is put off until farther Notice.

Henrietta Raven, Executrix.
George Bedon, Executor.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

On Saturday the 5th inſtant the ſhip Royal Charlotte, Capt. Holland, came up to this city, attended by his Majeſty's ſhip Sardine, James Hawker, Eſq; commander. Capt. Holland having brought from London the ſtamped papers for Maryland, New-Jerſey and this province, remained ſome time at Newcaſtle on Delaware, under protection of the man of war. On the firſt appearance of thoſe ſhips round Glouceſter Point, all the veſſels in the harbour hoiſted their colours half maſt high, the bells began to ring, being firſt muffled, and continued ſo until the evening, and every countenance added to the appearance of ſincere mourning for the approaching loſs of LIBERTY. At four o'clock in the afternoon ſeveral thouſand citizens met at the ſtate-houſe, to conſider the proper ways and means for preventing that unconſtitutional Act of Parliament (the STAMP-ACT) being carried into execution; the firſt meaſure was to ſend ſeven of their number to Mr. HUGHES, Stamp-Diſtributor for this province, to requeſt he would reſign that office. He aſſured them, no act of his ſhould tend to carry that law into execution here; until it was generally complied with in the other colonies, but refuſed to ſign any reſignation at that time for various reaſons which he aſſigned: On the gentlemens return to the ſtate-houſe, and reporting this anſwer, the company were inſtantly tranſported with reſentment, and it is impoſſible to ſay what lengths their rage might have carried them, had not the gentlemen who waited on Mr. HUGHES repreſented him in the light he appeared to them! at the point of death; his ſituation raiſed their compaſſion, and they happily communicated their feelings to all the people aſſembled, and inſtead of the multitude repairing inſtantly to his houſe for a poſitive anſwer, they agreed to make their requiſition in writing, and gave Mr. HUGHES until Monday morning to make reply; in conſequence of this determination, a ſhort paper was inſtantly drawn up and ſent him, and on Monday morning the deputies received from him a writing which was brought to the court-houſe, and there read aloud to a vaſt concourſe of people, as follows,

WHEREAS, about ſix o'clock on Saturday evening laſt, a paper was ſent to me, expreſſing, that "a "great number of the citizens of Philadelphia, aſſembled at "the ſtate-houſe do demand of Mr. John Hughes, diſtributor "of ſtamps for Pennſylvania, that he will give them aſſurance "under his hand, that he will not execute that office, and ex"pect that he will give them a fair, candid, and direct an"ſwer by Monday next, ten o'clock, when he will be waited "on for that purpoſe."

Saturday, October 5, 1765.

I DO THEREFORE return for anſwer to thoſe gentlemen, and all their aſſociates, that I have not hitherto taken any ſtep tending to put the late Act of Parliament into execution in this province, and that I will not either by myſelf or my deputies, do any act or thing, that ſhall have the leaſt tendency to put the ſaid act into execution in this province, until the ſaid act ſhall be put into execution generally in the neighbouring colonies, and this I am determined to abide by.

And whereas my commiſſion includes the three counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware, I do therefore hereby voluntarily, inform the good people of thoſe counties, that no act of mine ſhall, either directly or indirectly, involve them into any difficulties, with reſpect to the ſaid Stamp-Act, before the ſame ſhall take place generally in the neighbouring colonies. JOHN HUGHES.

This paper from Mr. HUGHES at firſt gained the approbation of three huzzas, but we find many people much diſſatisfied with it ſince, as they think he ought to have reſigned his office without reſervation; and from the ſpirit which diſcovers itſelf amongſt all ranks of people, we have reaſon to think this declaration would not have quieted the inhabitants, had Mr. HUGHES been in better health. Capt. Hawker having taken the ſtamped papers on board his Majeſty's ſhip, prevents them from being expoſed to the reſentment of an injured and enraged people. Thus have we, in ſome degree, followed the example of our fellow ſufferers in the neighbouring colonies, and the cool thinking people amongſt us congratulate themſelves and their country on finding ſpirit enough exerted to put us on the ſame footing with the reſt of the continent, and that this was done by *men*, who had moderation not to proceed to any unneceſſary acts of violence. It may not be amiſs to inform the public, that Mr. HUGHES, did declare, upon his honour, he would not receive or take any charge of the ſtamped paper, and as we have no reaſon to doubt his firm adherence to any reſolution he makes, we think there is no danger of their being diſtributed in this province.

Philadelphia, October 31. By the quantity of Broadcloth made, and making in this province, we make no doubt but we ſhall ſoon ſee the greateſt part of the principal gentlemen in this city dreſs'd in Home made cloth, who to their honor be it ſpoken, have got, or are getting ſuits of it ready for the ſevere ſeaſon which is approaching.

Our good friends at home have a mind we ſhall not want for ſtamped paper, for they have ſent us another unwelcome load by Captain Budden, and it was yeſterday put on board the Sardine man of war, Captain Hawker, he being the only perſon here, at preſent, that chooſes to have any thing to do with that commodity.

We hear from New-Jerſey, that one family in that province, had manufactured and wore as much cloth, &c. as would, by a moderate computation, have coſt 50 l. had they purchaſed it. A noble example, worthy the imitation of at leſt every one who lives in the country. *If one family can ſave the country* 50 l. *in a year, how much would* 20,000 *in each province ſave.*

In ſeveral letters from London by Captain Budden, wrote by judicious, cool, thinking Men, where they expreſs themſelves with regard to the Stamp Act, they ſay, "They "think it the moſt injudicious Tax, in all reſpects, that "ever was laid by any Miniſtry; and that they really be"lieve the preſent Set of Men will repeal that Law the firſt "thing they do next Seſſion of Parliament."

At a general meeting of the freemen, inhabitants of the county of Eſſex, in New-Jerſey, at the free Borough of Elizabeth, on the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1765, being the anniverſary of the happy acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty King George the third, to the crown of Great-Britain, &c. upon which occaſion the ſaid freemen unanimouſly, and with one voice declared,

FIRST. That they have at all times heretofore, and ever would bear true allegiance to his Majeſty King George the third, and his royal predeceſſors, and wiſhed to be governed agreeable to the laws of the land, and the Britiſh conſtitution, to which they ever had, and for ever moſt chearfully would ſubmit.

Secondly, That the Stamp Act prepared for the Britiſh colonies in America, in their opinion, is unconſtitutional; and ſhould the ſame take place, agreeable to the tenor of it, would be a manifeſt deſtruction and overthrow of their long enjoyed, boaſted, and invaluable liberties and privileges.

Thirdly, That they will, by all lawful ways and means, endeavour to preſerve and tranſmit to poſterity, their liberty and property, in as full and ample manner as they received the ſame from their anceſtors.

Fourthly, That they will diſcountenance and diſcourage, by all lawful meaſures, the execution and effect of the ſaid ſtamp act.

Fifthly, That they will deteſt, abhor and hold in the utmoſt contempt, all and every perſon or perſons, who ſhall meanly accept of any employment or office, relating to the ſtamp act, or ſhall take any ſhelter or advantage from the ſame; and all and every ſtamp pimp, informer, favourer and encourager of the execution of the ſaid act, and that they will have no communication with any ſuch perſon, or ſpeak to them on any occaſion, unleſs it be to inform them of their vileneſs.

New-Brunſwick, Oct. 29. This morning, on an eminence in this city, was hung the effigy of a wretch, who on a late ſolemn occaſion, ſubtilly procured himſelf an employment, and at once ſhewed the wickedneſs and dirtineſs of his head, and the vileneſs and rancour of his heart, by baſely betraying that important truſt.---Papers denoting his horrid crime were affixed to his breaſt, and from his mouth hung labels expreſſing ſuch words and ſentiments, as may well be ſuppoſed to come from the lips of ſuch an abandoned miſcreant in his laſt moments. The figure is to hang all day, and in the evening will be attended by all true ſons of freedom, to a funeral pile erected on the common, where it will be reduced to aſhes, amidſt the acclamations of the beholders.

May ſuch be the fate of every vile traitor, in whatever ſphere they move! may they live deſpiſed! die unpitied! and if they are remembered, let that remembrance only increaſe the deteſtation of poſterity.

This ſingle act of juſtice, (though we own the object almoſt too low for reſentment) will however, we think, evince to the neighbouring colonies, that neither the dirty inſinuation of pimps and panders, nor the frowns of power, have been as yet, able to extinguiſh the ſpirit of liberty in the province of New-Jerſey.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

On Tueſday evening arrived the ſhip Edward, Captain William Davis, in nine weeks from London, and ſix weeks and three days from Falmouth, by whom we learn, That Sir Harry Moore, governor of this province, was on board the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, lying at Portſmouth, and expected to ſail from thence about the time Capt. Davis ſailed from Falmouth, and therefore may be daily expected here.----The Duke of Cumberland Packet-Boat was arrived from this port in three weeks paſſage.----The new miniſtry, were in general much approved of by the publick, whoſe attention had been much taken up with the buſtle occaſioned by the late extraordinary change, that our moſt juſt and heavy complaints of oppreſſion, had as yet ſcarcely attracted the publick notice,---indeed they had not then heard that our diſtreſſes were ſo grievous, and our complaints ſo extenſive and unanimous.

However it was the general talk in London, that we ſhould be eaſed in the ſtamp-duties. And it was a wager commonly offered in the coffee-houſes, of one hundred guineas to ten, that the Stamp-Act would be repealed as ſoon as the parliament met, which was to be about the middle of November.

As ſoon as it was known that the ſtamps were really arrived, all the veſſels in the harbour lowered their colours, to ſignify *mourning, lamentation* and *woe*. Alas! what have we done to merit ſuch treatment from our mother country, and our brethren? Have we deſerved to be thus degraded and diſhonoured, and uſed by them as the moſt inveterate enemies? What ſtrange infatuation has prevailed in their councils! to diſtreſs, ruin and enſlave us, when our rights and privileges are preciſely the ſame, and our intereſts inſeparably united!

It is reported that the governor ſent to Mr. M'Evers, deſiring him to take care of the ſtamps, and that he anſwered, he had nothing to do with them. At preſent, as we are informed, there is not one of the perſons appointed, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, that will execute the odious office;---ſo that the ſtamps are now a commodity no body knows what to do with, and are more abominable and dangerous to be meddled with, than if they were infected with the peſtilence.---It is more dangerous to buy or ſell or meddle with a ſtamp, than it is to encounter all the dangers and penalties attending the want of them. AMEN.

The Governor of Maryland having deſired the advice of the Aſſembly, with reſpect to taking care of the ſtamped paper, as the officer appointed for that purpoſe had gone off, they replied: In anſwer to your meſſage juſt now received, relative to the ſtamped paper, we ſhould think ourſelves extremely happy were we in circumſtances to adviſe your Excellency on ſo new a ſubject: But it being a matter of importance, and ſuch as we do not think ourſelves at liberty to adviſe in, without the inſtructions of our conſtituents, which we cannot now obtain, we hope your Excellency will think us excuſeable for declining to offer you any advice upon the occaſion.

New-York, October 28. On Wedneſday laſt the Homeſpun Market was opened, and will again be held on Wedneſday the 6th of November, at the New-Exchange, to begin at 9 o'clock: We are told the following articles will be expoſed to ſale; woolen cloths and ſtuffs, linen, diaper and cambrick, linen and woolen yarn, knit and wove ſtocking, paper hangings, buck, doe, and beaver parchment gloves, womens ſhoes, gloves and mitts, mens mittens, ſtone and earthen ware, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, tobacco pipes, and hair combs.

It muſt give great pleaſure to all well-wiſhers to their country's proſperity, to ſee the ſpirited zeal of the ladies of the firſt rank and fortunes, to promote this laudable ſcheme.

Extract of a Letter from DETROIT, *September* 14, 1765.

"Pondiac, and the chiefs of the other nations, after having made peace with us, all went away ſeemingly contented, and moſt of the Engliſh here think they are ſo; but from the intelligence I have from ſome acquaintances here, who know their ſentiments better than we do, I have reaſon to believe they will not be long quiet: About two days after the councils were over, one of the chiefs frankly declared, that they had talked friendly to the Engliſh, only from their teeth out, but hated them in their hearts."

CITY of NEW-YORK, October 31, 1765.

AT a general meeting of the merchants of the city of New-York, trading to Great-Britain, at the houſe of Mr. George Burns, of the ſaid city, inn-holder, to conſider what was neceſſary to be done in the preſent ſituation of affairs, with reſpect to the ſtamp-act, and the melancholy ſtate of the North-American commerce, ſo greatly reſtricted by the impoſitions and duties eſtabliſhed by the late acts of trade: They came to the ſeveral following reſolutions, viz.

FIRST, That in all orders they ſend out to Great-Britain for goods or merchandize, of any nature, kind or quality whatſoever, uſually imported from Great-Britain, they will direct their correſpondents not to ſhip them, unleſs the ſtamp act be repealed: It is nevertheleſs agreed, that all ſuch merchants as are owners of, and have veſſels already gone, and now cleared out for Great-Britain, ſhall be at liberty to bring back in them, on their own accounts, crates and caſks of earthen ware, grindſtones, pipes, and ſuch other bulky articles, as owners uſually fill up their veſſels with.

SECONDLY, It is further unanimouſly agreed, that all orders already ſent home, ſhall be countermanded by the very firſt conveyance; and the goods and merchandize thereby ordered, not to be ſent, unleſs upon the condition mentioned in the foregoing reſolution.

THIRDLY, It is further unanimouſly agreed, that no merchant will vend any goods or merchandize ſent upon commiſſion from Great-Britain, that ſhall be ſhipped from thence after the firſt day of January next, unleſs upon the condition mentioned in the firſt reſolution.

FOURTHLY, It is further unanimouſly agreed, that the foregoing reſolutions ſhall be binding until the ſame are abrogated at a general meeting hereafter to be held for that purpoſe.

In witneſs whereof we have hereunto reſpectively ſubſcribed our names.

[*This was ſubſcribed by upwards of two hundred principal merchants*].

In conſequence of the foregoing reſolutions, the retailers of goods, of the city of New-York, ſubſcribed a paper, in the words following, viz.

WE the under-written, retailers of goods, do hereby promiſe and oblige ourſelves not to buy any goods, wares, or merchandizes, of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, that ſhall be ſhipped from Great-Britain, after the firſt day of January next; unleſs the Stamp-Act ſhall be repealed---- As witneſs our hands. October 31, 1765.

Extract of a letter from a principal houſe in England to a gentleman in New-York.

"The preſent ſituation of the colonies is really alarming to every perſon who has large ſums to come from them.--We feel the force of the late act, in a very ſenſible manner, being drove to our wits end to pay our tradeſmen, agreeable to the time their payments become due; and if a method is not taken, diametrically oppoſite to the former, you and we, and indeed every perſon of property, muſt unavoidably ſink under the preſent reſtrictions. The colonies, at this preſent moment, owe us one hundred thouſand pounds and upwards, too large a ſum to be kept out of above two years, and no remittances; and though two veſſels are arrived at London from New-York, the whole remittance was a ſingle hundred pounds.---This is what we cannot bear, therefore are determined to ſtop our hands in the export way, and will not ſhip off a ſingle ſhilling's worth, but to perſons who can and will pay us: If this curſed act is not repealed, we ſhall be great ſufferers, and our manufacturers thrown on their pariſhes for want of ſupport, whilſt people who employed them, will not be in a much better ſituation. The avenues of remittances are ſtopped with you, and trade, the baſis and foundation of England's wealth, is entirely ſhut up. We dread the conſequence, and know not to what fatality we are deſtined.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7. An agreement of the ſame kind, with that under the New-York head, relating to the importation of dry goods, &c. from England, is now on foot here.

On Friday and Saturday laſt, the DREADFUL FIRST and SECOND days of November, our bells were rung muffled, and other Demonſtrations of Grief ſhewn.

Portſmouth, (in New-Hampſhire) November 4.

Friday laſt being the firſt of November, the Day on which the fatal and never-to-be-forgotten Stamp-Act was *intended* to take Place, the Morning began with tolling all the Bells in this Town, and at Newcaſtle, Greenland, Kittery, &c. the Colours on board the Shipping in the Harbour were hoiſted half-maſt, and Notice given to the Friends of *Liberty*, to attend her Funeral, which was to be at 3 o'clock P. M. a Coffin having been previouſly prepared and neatly ornamented, on the Lid of which was wrote LIBERTY, aged 145, STAMP'D, computing from the Æra of our Forefathers landing at Plymouth from England,----and having with the greateſt Difficulty procured a *Stamp-Act*, re-printed at Boſton, (no Original having ever been ſeen in this Province) the ſame was carried to the Grave by a Perſon who preceeded the Corps.---The Proceſſion began from the State-Houſe, attended by a great Concourſe of People of all Ranks, with two unbrac'd Drums, and after marching through the principal Streets, it paſſed the Parade, on which Minute Guns were fired, and continued till the Corps arrived at the Place of Interment, which was about half a Mile out of Town, when after much Sorrow expreſs'd for our *expired Liberty*, a Funeral *Oration* was pronounced greatly in favor of the Deceas'd, which was hardly ended before the Corps was taken up, it having been perceived that ſome Remains of Life were left, at which the Inſcription was immediately altered, and then appeared to be *Liberty revived*---and the *Stamp-Act* was thrown into the Grave and buried,---at which the Bells immediately altered their melancholy to a more joyful Sound, and the greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction were diffuſed into every Countenance. The whole was conducted with the utmoſt Decency, and in the Evening, a Number of Gentlemen aſſembled at the King's Arms Tavern, where ſeveral Healths adapted to the Occaſion, were drank, ſuch as *LIBERTY, PROPERTY*, &c. &c.

The ſtamp'd Papers ſent for the Uſe of this Province, are lodged in the Fort at Newcaſtle, where they are to remain as a dead inactive Lump of Matter, till they are ſent back to their native Country.

Thurſday the 14th of November is appointed by Authority, to be obſerved as a Day of THANKSGIVING throughout this Province.

*** Ready Money will be given for clean old RAGS, by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet: And alſo for any Quantity of Geeſe or Duck Feathers.